CLOSED SHELF

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Japan's Plot to Destroy Repatriation Protested

The Central Commitee of the Korean Red Cross Society on Dec. 15 strongly protested against the persistent scheme of the Japanese authorities to undermine, in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan that proceeds from humanitarianism and the Red Cross spirit, KCNA reported.

The memorandum issued on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the arrival at Chongjin Port of the first repatriation ship carrying Korean citizens from Japan, points out that the Japanese militarists are dreaming of facilitating their reinvasion of South Korea by satisfying the demand of the Pak Jung Hi clique to put an end to repatriation. The Japanese authorities unilaterally adopted in August a "decision" stating that "extension of this agreement shall be for this time only," which means in fact that they are going to abrogate that repatriation agreement, says the memorandum.

Enumerating historical facts from 1945 up to date, it indicts the Japanese authorities for obstruction to the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan who barely survived the national oppression and maltreatment of all manners under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule for nearly half a century.

The memorandum holds that the Japanese Government has all the obligation to ensure the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan both in view of the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and international law and international practices.

The repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, stresses the memorandum, is going on in accordance with an agreement between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Socities and this agreement extended unconditionally as long as there are people who wish to return home.

It continues:

The Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies, can never be abrogated arbitrarily by any party.

Still a large number of Korean citizens in Japan desire to return to their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and their number is growing continuously.

No one can encroach upon the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to return to their fatherland.

The repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan not only accords with the freedom of choice of residence, the Red Cross principles and the spirit of humanitarianism but also completely coincides with international law and practices.

Therefore, it is entirely natural that the Korean citizens in Japan are opposing determinedly the unjustifiable subversive acts of the Japanese authorities to bar their way of repatriation to their prospering and advancing fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and the Japan-Korea Association, the Council for Helping in the Return Home of Koreans in Japan, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and all the democratic political parties and public organizations and personages of broad circles of Japan and progressive peoples the world over are actively supporting and encouraging them.

The Japanese authorities should discontinue at once their inhuman acts intended to obstruct the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

If the Japanese Government persists in their attempt to destroy the repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In the memorandum, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society expressed the conviction that its just stand and demand for the continuation of the repatriation operation will enjoy the rightful support and sympathy of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the people of the world who treasure humanitarianism.

DPRK Government Brands Successive U.S. Raid on Hanoi

PYONGYANG, Dec. 15 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Dec. 15 in which it branded the successive U.S. bombing of Hanoi as an outright challenge to all countries of the socialist camp and a felonious criminal act against the world's peace-loving people.

The grim situation created by the repeated bombing of the capital of the Vietnam Democratic Republic by the U.S. air pirates makes it imperative for all socialist countries, world revolutionary forces and peace-loving people to take measures to stop the impermissible piratical act of U.S. imperialism and render fuller, more powerful assistance to the Vietnamese people, the statement declared. The text of the statement reads in full as follows:

The U.S. imperialists are taking a new, extremely grave step for escalating the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

On the two days of the 13th and 14th the U.S. air pirates again committed bestial atrocity by bombing and strafing a number of places inside Hanoi including the sector where foreign embassies are located as well as residential quarters in the environs of the city, killing or wounding 100 odd peaceable inhabitants and destroying many houses.

During the past 10 days or so the U.S. imperialist aggressors bombed Hanoi, capital of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, on four occasions.

The successive bombing of Hanoi is an outright challenge to the entire countries of the socialist camp and a felonious criminal act against the peace-loving people the world over.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express burning indignation against the criminal atrocity of U.S. imperialism and roundly condemn it.

All people of the world who love peace and justice resolutely denounce the bestial bombing of Hanoi by the U.S. air pirates.

Through the intensification of air raids on Hanoi the U.S. imperialists are foolishly attempting to recover from the repeated setbacks in their war of aggression in Vietnam and intimidate and subjugate the Vietnamese people. This only further clearly lays bare the real intention of U.S. imperialism to continue to expand the aggressive war in Vietnam and thoroughly exposes the aggressive war in Vietnam and thoroughly exposes the brazen falsehood of their much-vaunted "peace negotiations" and their wily artifices.

The war escalation policy the U.S. imperialist aggressors are doggedly clinging to will be of no help to them: it will only bring them a more crushing defeat.

No escalation of war will save U.S. imperialism from its imminent doom in Vietnam.

No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, they will never be able to break the resolute fighting will of the heroic Vietnamese people who stood up to defend the North, liberate the South and reunify the fatherland.

The Vietnamese People's Army and people have already brought down over 1,600 U.S. planes which had gone on the rampage, intruding into the territorial air of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and captured many U.S. imperialist air pirates.

The Vietnamese people have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and won great victory in battles and production.

This is a stern warning to the U.S. imperialists who are working to expand the war.

The U.S. imperialists' reckless policy of escalating their war of aggression is already doomed.

If the U.S. imperialist ag-

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The entire Vietnamese people and the People's Army are resolutely beating back the U.S. air pirates in their repeated bombing of the VDR.

Photo: An interception force in Hanoi which has already shot down five U.S. airplanes

Foreign Office Declares UN Decision on "Korea Issue" Invalid

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17 (KCNA)—The Government of the DPRK sternly condemned the U.N. "resolution" on the "Korean question," which was illegally adopted under the coercion of the United States in full contravention of the will of the Korean people, without the participation of the DPRK representative, and declared it null and void.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued on Dec. 17 a statement concerning the "resolution" of the political committee of the 21st U.N. General Assembly on the "Korean question."

Ignoring the just demand of many countries for the participation of the DPRK representative in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, the United States barred it by fabricating through intrigue and swindle a preposterous "resolution" on the so-called "conditional invitation" of the DPRK representative, the statement pointed out, and stressed:

The Korean question, a question of restoring the unification of temporarily divided territory, is an internal affair that must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

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World Public Flays U.S. Sabotage in U.N. Debate on Korea

As was already reported, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Dec. 4 a statement in connection with the U.S. imperialists' attempt to sabotage the just decision of the first committee of the current U.N. General Assembly to invite the representatives of both the DPRK and South Korea to the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. But the U.S. is stubbornly opposed to the participation of the representative of the DPRK, a party concerned, in the debate on the Korean question at the U.N. Resolutely protesting the U.S. obstruction and fully supporting the just proposal and demand of the Government of the DPRK The people of the world strongly demand that the DPRK should have a representative taking part unconditionally in the U.N. discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. The following is part of the world's public opinion filing strong protests with the U.S. against its obstruction.

GDR Supports DPRK Participation

At a press conference held recently the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic declared that his Government fully supported the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its participation in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, according to an ADN report from Berlin.

Flaying the U.S. machination to obstruct the participation of the DPRK representative in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, the spokesman reaffirmed the support of the GDR to the proposal and just demand of the Government of the DPRK.

Vietnam Denounces U.S. Obstruction

The Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic issued recently a statement protesting against the U.S. obstruction to the participation of the DPRK in the U.N. debate on the Korean issue.

Pointing out that the imperialists are deliberately seeking to sabotage the decision of the political committee of the 21st U.N. General Assembly on inviting the representative of the DPRK to take part in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, the statement stressed: This act of the U.S. is part of their criminal scheme to permanently occupy South Korea, maintain their domination there and prepare for a new war in Korea.

The statement went on:

The Government of the VDR unswervingly and resolutely supports the stand of the Government of the DPRK concerning the settlement of the Korean problem, and fully support the Dec. 4, 1966 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK.

As a main party concerned, the DPRK should have a representative taking part unconditionally in the U.N. discussion of the Korean problem. Any discussion or decision concerning the Korean issue made at the U.N. without the participation and agreement of the DPRK is illegal and invalid.

Guinea Demands DPRK Participation

"The Republic of Guinea fully supports the just proposal on inviting the representative of the DPRK to the U.N. debate on the Korean question," declared the Guinean radio on Dec. 9, according to information from Conakry.

Quoting the Dec. 8 statement of the spokesman of the Guinean Foreign Ministry, the radio said that the Republic of Guinea denounced the U.S. for obstructing the participation of the DPRK in the U.N. debate on the Korean question.

The statement expressed full support for the just demand of the DPRK Government that all the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea, the radio added.

Algeria Condemns U.S. Sabotage

Algerian paper "El Moudjahid" carried on Dec. 6 a commentary captioned "U.S. moves against North Korea's participation in the discussion of the Korean question in the U.N."

Recalling that the motion of the Guinean delegation on inviting the representatives of North and South Korea to the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly was approved by a majority vote at the U.N. political committee, the paper said further:

The stand of the Government of the DPRK is well known. But on the threshold of the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N., let us have a look once again at the stand of the DPRK.

The so-called "Korean question" is non-existent. The question is to withdraw the U.S. troops and other foreign troops who are unlawfully occupying the southern half of Korea.

Korea's unification is an internal affair of this country and it is a question that must be settled by the Korean people themselves.

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But it is natural that since the Korean question is discussed at the United Nations the representative of the DPRK, a party concerned, should participate in it.

There can be no "condition " whatsoever. To attach an absurd "condition" to the participation of the parties concerned in the U.N. debate on the Korean question, is a violation of the U.N. Charter and an intolerable insult to the national dignity of the Korean people.

It is none other than the United States which tramples underfoot the U.N. Charter and smears its authority.

U.S. imperialism is illegally occupying South Korea and enforcing the colonial enslavement policy and aggressive policy under the flag of the United Nations.

The very one who obstructs the fair solution of the question of Korea's unification is U.S. imperialism. Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, the division of the territory and the split of the homogeneous nation have continued for over 20 years.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and their colonial enslavement policy are aggressive acts violating the principles of publicly recognized international law on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in others' internal affairs.

The "U.N. forces" in South Korea are none other than the aggressive troops of the United States. All the acts the U.S. troops are committing in South Korea show that they are colonial occupation troops in the full sense of the term.

It is the United States that is increasing tension in Korea and running amuck in war preparations.

In the past 11 months alone, the U.S. side perpetrated 775 cases of provocation including armed attacks, against the northern half of Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops poses a menace to peace in Korea and Asia and is the chief obstacle to the unification of Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to a durable peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question.

It is unreasonable altogether to recognize as an "organ representing the U.N." the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, whose sole business is to cover up and whitewash the aggressive policy of the United States with the name of the U.N., and to conduct a sort of "debate" on the basis of the "annual report" submitted by it.

The United Nations should not illegally discuss the "Korean question" any more but withdraw the U.S. troops which are occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard and dissolve the "UNCURK" without delay.

Korea-Soviet Protocol on Commodity Delivery Signed

A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities between Korea and the Soviet Union in 1967 was signed in Moscow on Dec. 10 after talks between the Government Trade Delegations of the two countries, says a report from Moscow.

According to the protocol, the mutual delivery of commodities will surpass the level envisaged for next year in the long-term trade agreement as well as the scale agreed upon for 1966.

Under the protocol Korea will deliver to the Soviet Union rolled ferrous metal, various kinds of special steel, pig iron, magnesia clinker, building material, insulator, chemicals, leaf tobacco, apples, porcelain ware, light industrial goods and other commodities and the Soviet Union will supply to Korea machinery and equipment, oil products, alloy metal, rolled ferrous and non-ferrous metal, cable, chemicals, tyres, ginned cotton, sugar, vegetable oil and other commodities.

Protocol of Commodity Exchange Between Korea and China Signed

A protocol on commodities exchange for 1967 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Peking on Dec. 3.

Under the protocol, Korea will deliver to China various machine-tools, electric motors, tools, magnesia clinker, anthracite, iron ore, rolled steel, cement, chemical products, minerals, textiles, apples and other commodities and China will provide Korea with coal, concentrated tungsten ore, rolled steel, ferroalloys, petroleum products, raw rubber, tyres, lorries, cotton, beans, sugar, salt and other commodities.

Korean-Cuban Scientific Cooperation Plan Inked

A working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of Korea and Cuba for 1967-1968 was signed on Dec. 12 in Havana.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were the members of the delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences led by its vice-President Chun Doo Hwan and Korean Ambassador to Cuba Chang Jung Hwan, and from the Cuban side, the President and vice-President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and other personages concerned.

Korea-Hungary Commodities Exchange And Payments Agreement Signed

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang between the Government Trade Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic.

A Korea-Hungary agreement on commodity exchange and payments for 1967 was signed on Dec. 13 after the talks.

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gresssors do not give up their manoeuvrings to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, it will result in only hastening their defeat. The entire heroic people of North and South Vietnam are filled with the firm determination to fight more resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggressors if they run wilder, and win victory, defying any sacrifices and difficulties.

The grim situation created by the repeated bombing of Hanoi, the capital of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, by the U.S. imperialist air pirates makes it imperative for all the socialist countries, the world revolutionary forces and peace-loving people to take measures to stop the impermissible piratical act of U.S. imperialism and render fuller, more poweful assistance to the Vietnamese people.

In the future, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will fight together with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and will render more actively every form of necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the Dec. 14 statement of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, which denounced the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of Hanoi and once again made it clear that it would march forward heroically with the final victory.

The Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their bombing and all other acts of war against the Vietnam Democratic Repubic, pull out of South Vietnam and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people.

If the U.S. imperialists escalate their war of aggression in Vietnam and continue their bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, defying the strong opposition and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the people of the world, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and shall not escape a stern judgement.

Chullima Daian Electric Machine Plant

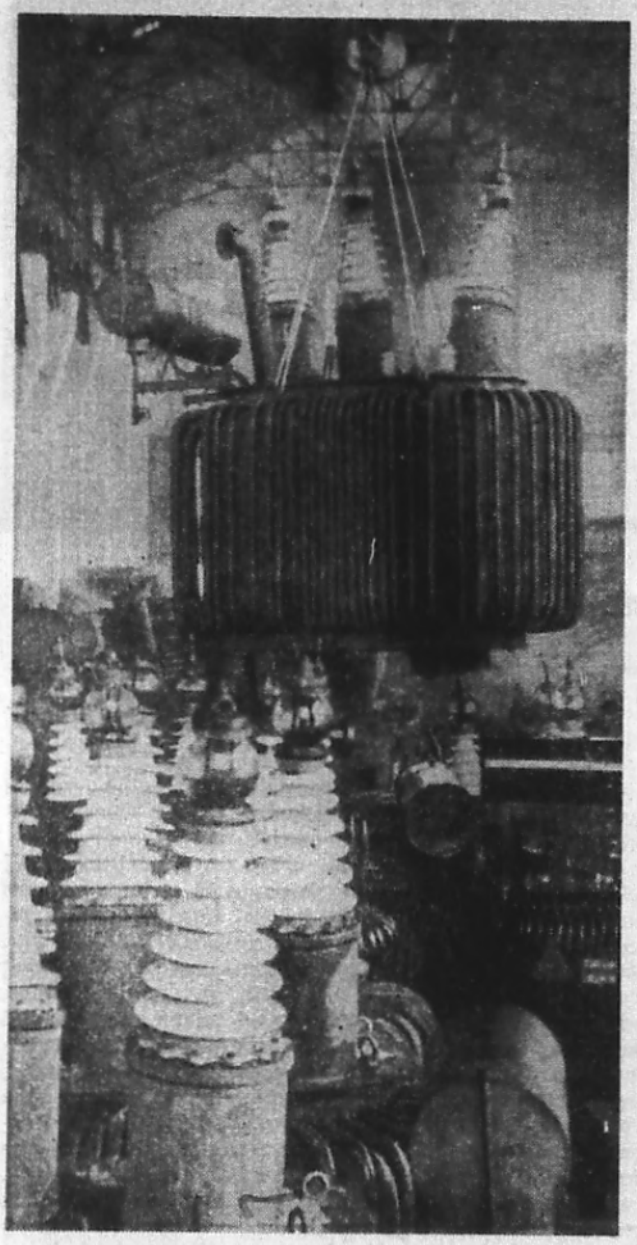

Photo shows a workshop at the Chullima Daian Electric Machine Plant

The Chullima Daian Electric Machime Plant is situated in South Pyungan Province southwest of Pyongyang.

This Daian Plant produced its first products in 1948—5 h.p. electric motors and 10kva transformers. Later, with its production scale and the range of assortment expanded sharply, the Daian Electric Machine Plant began to turn out 30 h.p. electric motors, 500 kva transformers, naked copper wire, insulated wire, electric machines and appliances, there, by contributing greatly to the peaceful construction of the country until the Korean War broke out in 1950.

The war razed the plant to the ground. But in a short time after the ceasefire, the plant was rehabilitated and its production normalized to produce 1,000 kva tranfsormers, 200 h.p. electric motors, electric machines of all kinds and hundreds of tons of electric wire.

The plant successfully fulfilled its assignments under the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956), with the result that the level of its production in 1956 grew by 208 per cent as against 1949 and the variety of products by 273.7 per cent.

Then it carried out its assigmments under the Five-Year Plan (1957-61) two and half years ahead of schedule.

In 1959 the output value of this plant increased by 257 per cent and the range of assortment by 112.7 per cent as against 1956. During the same period the technical equipment of the plant was further reinforced by building 15,000 square meters of new production facilities including generator and mine-car shops, replenishing hundreds of machines, and manufacturing special machines and equipment. In this way the plant came to mass-produce 5,000 kva hydraulic generators, 10,000 kva transformers, 1,330 kva electric motors and other heavy electric machines, thus satisfactorily meeting the ever-growing domestic demands for electric machines.

Ever since the country's liberation the Daian Electric Machine Plant has made victorious advance. Now the plant is carrying out its assignments under the grand Seven-Year Economic Plan, at the same time, to a great degree contributing to strengthening national defense capabilities against the ever-present danger of aggression by U.S. imperialism.

During the plan period the plant is to rapidly increase the production of various kinds of electric motors and transformers and to manufacture heavy and complex electric machines for mines, metallurgical plants, chemical factories and power stations.

To this end, the workers and technicians of this plant exhibiting the revoluionary spirit of self-reliance, manufactured, first of all, hundreds of special machines such as 8-meter planer, 1,000-ton press, universal machine for processing cases of 530 kw electric motors, 1.5 meter turning lathe and further consolidated the material and technical foundations of their plant by introducing 1,001 new ideas and technical innovation proposals into production. Now on this basis, they have manufactured 220,000-volt transformers, super-high voltage transformers of 20,000 kw motors for electric locomotives and other large-size high voltage electric machines, as well as 15,000 kvar synchronous phase regulators, 50,000 kva transformers, 10,000 kva thermal generators and wire for 100,000 kva hydraulic generators and wire for 100,000 kva hydraulic generators.

In recognition of these brilliant achievements, the Daian Electric Plant was awarded the title of "Chullima Plant" in April 1963. Now the workers of the plant are making strenuous efforts to carry out the Seven-Year Plan and to improve and strengthen national security.

U.N. Unification Formula Is Utterly Bankrupt

A lengthy article of Rodong Shinmoon Dec. 1, declares that the "plan of U.N.-supervised unification" of Korea, so much advertised by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, is going totally bankrupt.

The article says:

When the "Korean question" is illegally brought to the United Nations every year, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique play it up with added verve to mislead the South Korean people who ardently desire to see unification of the country.

The demand for unification under the "supervision of the United Nations" is a foolish rigmarole to extend the U.S. colonial rule to the northern half of Korea by staging throughout Korea some sort of "elections" at the point of U.S. army bayonet like those held in South Korea, and it is a slogan for splitting Korea, meant to keep as a U.S. colony South Korea at least, if not all of the peninsula.

The "resolution" railroaded through the United Nations every year under the coercion of U.S. imperialism is no more than a document for justifying Korea's division and covering up the U.S. aggressive purpose with the U.N. mantle.

It throws a cloak of legality over the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive troops, the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, disguising them as "U.N. forces." Every one knows that the "U.N. forces" were illegally rigged up by U.S. imperialism through its unilateral, false charge at the U.N. in the absence of the representative of the Korean people and in disregard of the opposition of its Permanant Security Council Members, in an attempt to achieve its aggressive aim after provoking the war in Korea.

That the "UN. forces" are no more than a disguise for the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops occuyping South Korea is borne out by the confession of notorious U.S. General MAcarthur, their one-time commander, that the U.S. troops in South Korea have nothing to do with the United Nations and by the fact that the United Nations cannot control the "U.N. forces" at all but U.S. imperialism appoints their commander, organizes their units, bears their expenditures and works out their operations.

Moreover, today when satellite troops once drawn into the Korean War by U.S. imperialism have pulled out, U.S. imperialism finds it more difficult to call its aggressive troops "U.N. forces."

The "U.N. Commision for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK) which U.S. imperialism frames up, disregarding the unanimous opposition of the Korean people and trampling underfoot the whole of the U.N. Charter is a tool for covering up Washington's aggressive and splitting policy in Korea with the name of the United Nations.

What this machinery does in South Korea is to stand truth on its head, discribing the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and their new war machinations as a move for "peace and security," the suppression of people and dispatch to troops to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime and its hostile acts against the Asian and African peoples as "democracy" and "peace," and peoples' hunger and poverty and economic bankruptcy and dependence as "prosperity" and "economic growth."

The composition of the "UNCURK" eloquently shows its true color as a tool of U.S. imperialism. As for the Philippines, Thailand and Australia participating in this machinery, they are dyed-in-the-wool puppets of U.S. imperialism, who dispatched their troops to Korea in the past, taking an active part in the aggressive war against the Korean people. Toadying to U.S. imperialism, they are still committing hostile acts against the Korean people and sending their troops to the Vietnam War.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops under the name of the "U.N. forces" and the foul role of the "UNCURK" leave no doubt to the fact that the "U.N. resolution" on "U.N.-supervised unification" of Korea is designed to justify the aggression and splitting policy of U.S. imperialism against Korea.

People in South Korea do not believe that the United Nations will bring unification to Korea but scathingly condemn U.S. imperialism for playing with the United Nations, saying that the "United Nations" has only repeatedly reaffirmed the yawn-inviting unification proposal of the "UNCURK."

This means that the splitting policy of U.S. imperialism against Korea under the U.N. signboard is spurned by the broad sections of the South Korean people.

The "plan for U.N.-supervised unification advocated by U.S. imperialism is falling through, repudiated by the progressive people and the fair-minded public opinion of the world.

Today the world peace-loving people, together with the Korean people, strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops disguised as the "U.N. forces" from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Reflecting this demand of the world people, an increasing number of states are divorcing themselves from the aggressive policy U.S. imperialism is pursuing against Korea, making a mockery of the U.N. and lowering its prestige.

In the current U.N. General Assembly session, socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries, are strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea with all their weapons and equipment, the dissolution of the "UNCURK and the stop of the U.N. debate of the "Korean question" in the future.

This is a quite just demand.

All these facts show that the U.S. "plan for U.N.-supervised unification" of Korea is going totally bankrupt, to be crushed under the wheel of history.

The grand finale of the music and dance epic "Under the glory of the fatherland"

"Under Glory of Fatherland"

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN congratulates all the performers on their great success. (Right)

The basis of national economy lies in self-dependent national industry. This is a scene of the dynamic, modern dance "Steel flows" depicting socialist construction in our country. (Below)

Each time the performance was given, the hall was packed to capacity by Korean people from various parts of Japan. Over 36,000 compatriots from Hokkaido to Kyushu came up to Tokyo to enjoy the spectacle during the two-day performance. (Bottom)

A hymn of 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to their fatherland and the Premier—a grand music and dance epic "Under the glory of the fatherland!" (9 acts; 26 scenes)—was performed on Dec. 13 and 14 at the Tokyo Gymnasium here in Japan.

Participating in the performance to mark the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of the secondary education of Korea's younger generation here, were more than 3,000 students and pupils from Korean University and schools in the Kanto Districts and, besides them, specialist artists, including a 1,000-member chorus group, some 2,000 dancers and a 200-member orchestra consisting of both national and Western instruments.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and many other eminent responsible leaders of the central organizations as well as its affiliated organs were also among the spectators.

During the two-day performance over 36,000 Korean people from various quarters of Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu came up to Tokyo to enjoy the spectacle.

Invited to the evening performance on the 14th were exclusively foreign guests, the greater part of whom were Japanese people, including many distinguished persons in all walks of life and, among them, foreign embassy members, diplomats and correspondents residing in Japan. The hall was literally packed to capacity with the guests numbering over 13,000 that evening.

The grand epic reviews the joys of Korean compatriots here who have succeeded in developing their educational work to the present level in the past two decades and their enthusiastic efforts to defend to the death the right to give their sons and daughters national education in their mother tongue.

The epic raises the curtain together with the solemn chorus entitled "Our fatherland."

High up on the background is projected a huge picture of the Korean Hall, symbolizing CHONGRYUN, with their national flag streaming over it, while on the stage, colorful dances are unfolded all over the stage to the accompaniment of lively music, dances that symbolize the joy of Koreans who are leading a worthy life with the honor of their fatherland, though living in this alien land.

Act 1: "Dark clouds hover over the sky of the fatherland" portrays the Korean people who, deprived of their native places by the imperialist colonialists, were wandering around the country.

Silhouetted upon the desolate background are miserable Korean folk and their dramatic dances performed to the sustained tune of the sorrowful song "Arirang."

In Act 2: "For the freedom and independence," the stage changes to a scene of bitter struggles of Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 1930's—against the background of raging blizzards.

In Act 3 Marshal Kim Il Sung returns to the fatherland from victorious campaigns. Girls present bouquets to the Marshal. This Act expresses the joy of the Korean people who welcome their long-awaited leader.

Act 4 is dedicated to the founding of the DPRK and the people's happy life under its socialist system. Young girls dance on the stage the joy of life with flowers and fans in their hands to the merry melodies of the typically Korean folk song "Yangsando."

In the meantime, the Chullima-era comes to our country.

Act 5 represents active socialist construction in our country. One of its scenes shows the group dance "Steel flows," and the other, "Bumper harvest." Especially impressive is the "harvest-celebrating dance" which our

Our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on Sept. 9, 1948. Performers dance their joy with shawls dyed in red, blue and white, the colors of their national flag. (Left) Young girls dance with flaming peonies in their hands against the background on which the Chullima statue and the Korean Hall are reflected. Strongly united around their unique organization CHONGRYUN, their patriotic work will flourish ever like these flowers of May. (Right)

young dancers perform to the accompaniment of national instruments against the background of rice fields with swaying golden ears.

The stage presently shifts to Act 6: "Under the warm care extended by the fatherland," representing many a patriotic work of CHONGRYUN. The music and dance "National education in full swing," "The route of repatriation is open," "For Korea-Japan friendship" and the like are its main themes.

In the past 20 years, Koreans here have had to wage a hard struggle for their existence and at the same time to defend their democratic rights. Their bygone days are fraught, therefore, with uncountable hardships. It would seem too natural for anyone to receive education in his mother tongue or to return to his home country. But even these undoubted rights Koreans can not acquire without making a desperate effort.

The Act shows the Koreans' movement for those rights and their successes made after their long stubborn struggles.

But the movement could not have been continued so far, if it had not had strong support from the Japanese people.

It was not without reason that the song "Friendship waltz" and "Pyongyang-Tokyo" were sung in a unanimous chorus by all the spectators.

Act 7 depicts the yearnings of the Korean people for national unity and their struggle to unify their country and free South Korean brothers and sisters from the yoke of U.S. imperialism.

In the grand finale, the entire stage changes to a spate of rainbow colors. Thousands of performers dance and sing, filled with a firm resolve to bring earlier the day of the country's unification, rallying around CHONGRYUN "under the glory of the fatherland."

The curtain falls amid deafening shouts: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the DPRK!"

Asked about the impressions he had on seeing the performances, Cuban ambassador Manuel Cuervo Mendez said: This wonderful music and dance epic can be created only by those people who have progressive ideas. I realized well that Koreans' democratic and national education is quite justifiable. I think their education must be guaranteed in future, too.

Said Moroccan ambassador Taieb Sebti: I was surprised to see Korean sons and daughters in their beautiful national costumes dancing and singing joyfully, though they live here far away from their mother country, and fully understood that this is a deserved outcome of their consistent efforts to maintain their national education.

Seki Akiko, chairman of the standing committee of the "Nihon-no-Utagoe" (Japanese Songs Organization) stated: A scene that impressed me most was one in which a bugler of a partisan unit was shot to death in a battle. I could not keep back my tears.

The effect of set scenes was also superb. I am always impressed by powerful Korean national dancing each time I see it, she added.

A historic "Exodus from capitalism to socialism," as the Western press put it, began on Dec. 14, 1959. The first homebound boat leaves Niigata Port of Japan for Chongjin of the DPRK.

Dance with chorus "We are Korea's sons and daughters" was performed by our little hopefuls from primary schools in Kanto area. Letters on sunflowers read: "Intellectual training," "Moral training" and "Physical training."

We had a rich crop also this year. This scene shows lively dances and songs by peasants rejoicing at their bumper harvest, in a co-operative farm. (Right)

Foreign guests watch the performances

Continued U.S. Provocations on the Sea

KAESONG, Dec. 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. side is further intensifying military provocations against the northern half of Korea, in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean-Chinese side and strong denunciation by the world public.

Recently, the U.S. side has sent its naval craft almost everyday to the coastal waters off Kosung of the Korean-Chinese side.

On Dec. 7, the U.S. side sent on five occasions its naval vessels including a destroyer and a submarine-chaser. The next day, a total of four naval boats intruded into the North Korean coastal waters on three occasions.

On Dec. 9, the U.S. side sent four times its naval craft such as a destroyer, a high-speed transport boat and a tug-boat.

Four naval boats made intrusion three times on Dec. 10 and the next day, six others on three occasions.

The intrusion into the sea off Kosung continued: thrice on Dec. 12 and twice on Dec. 13.

On Dec. 14, the U.S. side again dispatched such naval craft as a submarine-chaser and an escort boat on two occasions into the Korean-Chinese side's coastal waters.

During the eight days between Dec. 7 and 14, 39 naval vessels of the U.S. side intruded into the territorial waters of the Korean-Chinese side altogether on a total of 25 occasions.

'67 ROK Budget As Mainstay Of War Preparations

According to press reports from Seoul, the South Korean puppet Government on Dec. 8 railroaded through the National Assembly the budget for fiscal 1967, scaled at 164,346 million won. This is an increase of 42,400 million won, or 34.7 per cent, over the current budget.

As the South Korean press put it, this is the "record-high budget" in South Korea. This is linked with the U.S. imperialists' policy of stepping up new war preparations in South Korea and siphoning more manpower and material resources for their aggressive war in South Vietnam.

The budget earmarks 48,000 million won, or 9,500 million won more than this year, for "defense expenditures," that is, direct military spending, inclusive of 2,800 million won of "expenses for troop dispatch to South Vietnam."

The "funds for financial investment and loans" consist of tens of thousands of million won for converting existing peaceful industries into war industries and 1,700 million won for the expansion of military roads.

Seventy-eight thousand four hundred million won, or 47.7 per cent of the budgetary expenditures, is allotted for strengthening the fascist machinery to suppress the anti-U.S., anti-Government movement of the people.

The "general expenses" of the budget will largely be used as political funds in the "presidential and National Assembly elections" slated for next spring. The officially announced "election expenses" amount to 650 million won. But the Pak Jung Hi clique will misappropriate a huge sum as "election funds" out of the 22,600 million won of "local administration funds" (twice this year's) and "funds for financial investment and loans."

The revenue of the puppet Government consists mainly of what is plundered from the people, loans and credits from foreign countries.

The direct tax levies are set at 107,100 million won, 40,900 million won up on this year. If indirect taxes are added to this, the figure rises to 116,100 million won.

Such excessive taxation is explained by the policy, followed by the U.S. imperialists, of maintaining South Korea as their millitary base and appendage with reduced "aid." This can be seen in the fact that in revenue, the proportion of the counterpart funds consisting of the proceeds from the sale of U.S. "aid goods," is to drop from 25.3 per cent to 16.4 per cent, while the tax collection is to go up from 60.4 per cent to 70.6 per cent.

135 "ROK" Soldiers Wiped Out In S. Vietnam

More and more South Korean armymen taken to South Vietnam are being killed as bullet-shields for Yankees in the dirty war of aggression there.

On Nov. 19, 135 South Korean soldiers were routed in Quang Ngai by a South Vietnam Liberation Army unit, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

At present, South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam number over 50,000. Some 8,000 of them were killed in the first nine months of this year.

Housing Shortages in S. Korea

With a rigorous winter just around the corner, housing shortages in South Korea are becoming one of the most serious problems whose solution permits of no moment's delay. Even according to conservative figures recently released by the puppet authorities, the housing shortage in the country stood at 206,000 houses in 1955, which jumped up, at a stretch, to 1,037,000 in 1960. Four years later, in 1964, South Korea had a shortage of indeed 1,379,000 houses. Today, in South Korea, countless inhabitants are living in rented rooms or living in the open without any shelter. According to a survey by a South Korean paper, one-fourth of the South Korean population have no house to live in. In Pusan alone, more than 80,000 families are homeless.

With this serious social problem, however, the Pak Jung Hi clique have worked out no appreciable measures to cope with it, nor has they paid any really sincere heed to this question. Instead, they have on many occasions mobilized police either to remove or to pull down the hovels or barracks which homeless people set up as makeshifts, on the charge of their being built without "licenses" or under the pretext that they extremely spoil the beauty of cities. Such forcible demolition of ramshackles were often the cause of clashes between policemen and the dwellers.

These are not the cotes for animals, but are houses built by people as makeshifts. For a larger portion of the homeless South Korean people, it is hardly possible even to come into possession of such hovels.

Gala Reception in Celebration Of 7-Year Repatriation Work

View of the reception held in Niigata on Dec. 15 to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the realization, Dec. 14, 1959, of the repatriation work of Koreans to their homeland, the DPRK

The Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held a gala reception, on the evening of Dec. 15, at the Toei Hotel, Niigata, Japan, to observe the 7th anniversary of the realization, Dec. 14, 1959, of the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan to their dear homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the reception on this happy occasion were Li Shim Chul, vice-Chairman of the CHONGRYUN CSC, and other CHONGRYUN leaders, as well as representatives of the organizations affiliated with CHONGRYUN.

Also present there were Pak Yung Shik, chief of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation and the delegation members.

Representing Japanese political parties and social organizations, which had been making much effort for smooth implementation of the 7-year-old humanitarian undertaking, there were also some 200 Japanese guests present at the reception, among whom were: Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; Junkichi Geshi, chief of the United Front Bureau of the Communist Party of Japan; Zentaro Sugiyama, Socialist member of the Upper House of the Diet; Risaburo Kiuchi, vice-Director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Japan Red Cross; Hiroshi Innami, Secretary-general of the Association for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation; and, on behalf of the Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Matsubara, chief official in charge of accounts; Toyama, vice-Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Assembly.

Speeches were made by Li Shim Chul, vice-Chairman of the CHONGRYUN CSC, and by Pak Yung Shik, chief of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society. They were followed by Kei Hoashi, Secretary-general of the Association for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation, and by many other Japanese speakers. All the speakers unanimously expressed ardent celebration over the smooth implementation of the repatriation service for the past seven years, and renewed their determination to do more than ever for the continuous carrying out of the humanitarian operation, overcoming all the difficulties that are afraid to appear in the way of it.

Rallies Defending Koreans' Rights

The Japan-Korea Association held on Dec. 10 its third National Council Meeting in Tokyo and adopted an immediate action program which includes the following items: 1) to wage continuously protest campaigns, propaganda activities, and other forms of struggle to thwart U.S. military provocations in Korea; 2) to strengthen the struggle to realize the freedom of travel between Japan and Korea, and to develop economic, cultural and sports exchange between the two countries; and 3) to further intensify movements to defend Koreans' democratic and national rights, particularly those to their repatriation service and national education and to the freedom of travel to their homeland.

On Dec. 1, a large-scale central rally of Japanese people was held at the Chiyoda Public Hall, Tokyo, to oppose the U.S. military provocations in Korea and demand unconditional extension for another year of the existing agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, guarantee of their right to national education, and the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Korea. This rally was jointly sponsored by nine political and social organizations, including the Japan-Korea Association, the Communist Party of Japan, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the Japan Teachers' Union.

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